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A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF MASTER AND SERVANT, including therein Masters and Workmen in Every Description of Trade and Occupation, with an Appendix of Statutes. By Charles Manley Smith. Fifth edition by Ernest Manley Smith. London: Sweet & Maxwell, Limited. 1902. pp. xcvi, 823. 8vo.

A reader who approaches this book with the expectation of finding a theoretical discussion of the various legal problems which arise out of the relationship of master and servant, will turn away disappointed. But if one desires a reference manual, he will find here an accurate and concise statement of the English law, supported by a collection of the most important decisions. The first edition, which appeared in 1852, was the pioneer among legal publications on this subject. Its purpose was to supply the need of the profession for a separate work which should make easily accessible the law relating to master and servant, which formerly had to be sought in books of general scope, such as treatises on contracts, agency, torts, criminal law, or evidence. How successfully the purpose was accomplished is shown by the demand for subsequent editions. Since the needs of the practitioner rather than the student determined the character of the book, the author was satisfied with stating the rule without seeking the reason for it. The same method of treatment has been followed in all the later editions.

Since the appearance of the fourth edition in 1885, numerous statutory changes and important judicial decisions have made a revision desirable. The work of the present editor, who has followed closely the manner and method of the original has added much to the value of the book by bringing the subject completely down to date. In general, his analysis of cases is clear, and his statement of the existing rules of law, as deduced from the authorities, accurate and succinct. But in the chapter on "Combinations amongst Masters and Workmen," the treatment of the recent important decisions before the House of Lords seems scarcely adequate, the subject being dismissed with a discussion six pages in length. To American readers it will appear strange, also, to see the Fellow-Servant rule allotted so small a space as is here accorded it.

By a judicious omission of such cases and statements of the law as subsequent decisions or statutes have made of slight value, the text has been reduced about seventy pages. But the unavoidable increase in the length of the appendix of statutes has made the entire volume somewhat larger than the fourth edition.

Occasionally American decisions are cited and differences noted between the English and the American law, but the book will necessarily find its readers chiefly among those who wish to know the English law. Had the editor cared to enter upon more extended comment or criticism of the rules he lays down, the work would be of greater value to Americans.

REPORTS ON THE LAW OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN TERRITORY SUBJECT TO MILITARY OCCUPATION BY THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES, submitted to Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War. By Charles E. Magoon. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1902. pp. 808. 8vo.

This large volume is made up entirely of reports submitted by the Law Officer of the Division of Insular Affairs to the Secretary of War of the United States, and by him regarded as of such value as to warrant publication. The reports are in general brief, but cover a large variety of topics. They were prepared merely as advisory opinions for the use of the Secretary of War in particular cases which arose from time to time. They in no way form, nor are they intended to form, a systematic treatise on civil government under military occupation. Consequently the volume is of greater value to the student of political science than to the lawyer. Much of the correspondence between the War Department and the generals and other officials stationed in the insular possessions of the United States, is contained in this volume.

The reports show considerable familiarity with the works of international law writers, and painstaking research into the archives of the government and the reports of Congressional debates and of Supreme Court decisions. As a compendium of what statesmen, lawyers, judges, and men of action have thought, advised, decided, and done in connection with some of the most important questions of constitutional and international law that have confronted this country, the book is well worth owning; and, containing as it does the information and the advice on which the present Secretary of War has acted in many cases of far-reaching importance touching the insular possessions, it must remain of permanent interest. Some of the reports contain original legal work by the writer; but in many the work is mainly compilation, the contribution of the writer being largely in the nature of a running narrative to connect numerous and lengthy citations from the sources mentioned above. The volume has an excellent index.

THE LAW OF INTERPLEADER as administered by the English, Irish, American, Canadian, and Australian Courts, with an Appendix of Statutes. By Roderick James MacLennan. Toronto: The Carswell Company, Limited. London: Stevens & Sons, Limited. Boston: Boston Book Co. 1901. pp. xxix, 464. 8vo.

Interpleader is a proceeding by which a person in the position of a stakeholder may compel two or more adverse claimants for the same property to litigate their rights among themselves. In the early common law the remedy lay only when, after a joint bailment, the bailee was in doubt as to which bailor had the rightful claim. The legal remedy being thus clearly inadequate, chancery early took jurisdiction and gave relief when a stakeholder, who claimed no interest in the property and was under no independent liability, desired to determine which of several claimants asserting title from a common source was the true owner. To avoid the litigation of legal claims in a court of equity, interpleader statutes now generally authorize proceedings in common law courts.

The present author is apparently the first to attempt to cover the entire subject. More than half of the book relates solely to matters of procedure. The remainder deals with the elements of the right of interpleader, but confines its discussion largely to the English and the Canadian law, making only occasional references to the American. A complete collection of local statutes and an exhaustive list of cases are included in the volume. It is apparent from the nature of the work that it will prove serviceable as a practical manual, though perhaps to English more especially than to American lawyers. It will be of distinct value also to the student who is interested in observing the different rules prevailing in the various jurisdictions in the same small field of the law.

To the doctrine of *Crawshaw v. Thornton*, 2 Myl. & C. 1, the author has devoted an entire chapter. He concerns himself, however, mainly with the growth of the principle of independent liability, without entering upon a searching investigation of the reason underlying it. He concludes, in accord with the recent statutes, by adopting the liberal view that the mere fact that a stakeholder is under an independent liability to one claimant should not deprive him of the valuable remedy of interpleader. This mode of treatment is typical of the entire book. The theory of the subject is discussed but briefly; for interpleader as a remedy is based largely on considerations of practical convenience. The trend of legislation and decision, however, is considered at generous length, and the present state of the law is concisely summarized.

SOCIOLOGIC STUDIES OF A MEDICO-LEGAL NATURE. By Louis J. Rosenberg and N. E. Aronstam. Introduction by Clark Bell. Chicago: D. P. Engelhard & Company. 1902. pp. 137. 12mo.

The authors of this little volume, one of whom is by education a lawyer and the other a physician, have here with slight modifications gathered under a